Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka; and

(e) the extent to which the Indian Peace Keeping Force has been able to keep peace there?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The initial strength of the IPKF was about 10,000 personnel.

(b) The present strength of IPKF is approximately 50,000.

(c) As on 24 February, 1988, 5582.89 tons of relief material had been sent to Sri Lanka. The value of these material is not readily available.

(d) The expenditure, direct and indirect, consists of a large number of items and the exact figures are not readily available.

(e) The IPKF presence in Sri Lanka and its operations have to be seen in the context of their mission which is to implement the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement and ensure the security and safety of all communities in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. The IPKF have succeeded in establishing near normal conditions in the North and its operations to fulfil their mission in other areas are continuing.

Production of Atomic Bomb by India

1050. SHRI DINKARRAO GOVINDRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scientists at Science Congress held in Pune recently have made a demand that India should not produce Atom Bomb; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Government have seen press reports attributed to some scientists, but no official records of statements made at the Sicence Congress held at Pune are available.

(b) Government have made it clear on many occasions that our atomic energy programme is aimed at peaceful purposes.

Electronic goods manufactured in India

1051. SHRI F. M. KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the field of electronics;

(b) the instruments manufacturing in India at present;

(c) whether many western countries are buyers of Indian electronic goods; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and the electronic instruments that have a prospective market in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The production of electronics during 1987 is estimated at Rs. 4800 crores compared to Rs. 3460 crores during 1986, thus achieving a growth rate of about 33%.

(b) Instruments being manufactured in India at present include a large variety of Test and Measuring Instruments, Analytical Instruments, Electro-Medical Instruments, Agri-Electronics Instruments, Mining Electronics Instruments, Nuclear Instruments, Geoscientific Instruments, Textile Instruments, Industrial and Automation Equipment, Process Control Equipment, Power Electronics Equipment, etc.